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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/669,770	09/23/2003	Teodoro Ciproso	SVL920020058US1	4364
24/033 7590 12/26/2008 KONRAD RAYNES & VICTOR, LLP 315 S. BEVERLY DRIVE # 210 BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212				
EXAMINER				
STORK, KYLE R				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2178				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/26/2008		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

krvuspto@ipmatters.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/669,770

Applicant(s)

CIPRESSO ET AL.

Examiner

KYLE R. STORK

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7-12, 19 and 20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 7-12, 19 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This final office action is in response to the amendment filed 7 November 2008.
2. Claims 7-12 and 19-20 are pending. Claims 1-6 and 13-18 are cancelled by the amendment. Claims 19-20 are newly added.

The rejection of claims 7, 10-12 under 35 USC 102 over Davis et al. (US 5657259, patented 12 August 1997, hereafter Davis) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

The rejection of claim 8 under 35 USC 103 over Davis and further in view of Turpin et al. (US 5608898, patented 4 March 1997, hereafter Turpin) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

The rejection of claim 9 under 35 USC 103 over Davis and further in view of Omori (US 2004/0086861, filed 16 October 2002) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 7 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis et al. (US 5657259, patented 12 August 1997, hereafter Davis), and further in view of Dingman et al. (US 6820135, filed 10 October 2001, hereafter Dingman).

As per independent claim 7, Davis discloses an article of manufacture for use in a computer system for converting a text representation of a number into a numeric representation of the number, said article of manufacture comprising a computer-usable storage medium having a computer program embodied in said medium which causes a computer system to execute the computer program to perform the operations, the operations comprising:

maintaining a correspondence of number format descriptions to converters (column 8, line 55- column 9, line 6: Here, the number format is defined. This allows the conversion of the specified number format to binary)

converting the text representation of the number into a description of the number's format (column 7, lines 18-47 and column 8, lines 31-51: Here, it is determined if the text of the number can be normalized for conversion from text to a

binary number, and from a binary number back into a text string. The descriptor is either the Boolean value true or the Boolean value false. Further, the TNumerals value is set based upon the TNumberFormat. The TNumberFormat determines the characters used within the text string and the corresponding number values)

mapping the description of the number's format to the converter corresponding to the description of the number's format, wherein the converter comprises a sequence of conversion code (column 8, lines 16-51: Here, based upon the number format, the appropriate mapping is performed to map the text character to its associated numerical value. For example, if TUnicode::kRoman, then the character L is mapped to the numerical value of 50)

executing the converter corresponding to the description of the number's format to convert the text representation of the number into the numeric representation of the number by use of the sequence of conversion code (column 8, lines 16-51)

Davis fails to specifically disclose wherein the descriptions of number formats indicate at least one of integer places, a decimal point, and decimal places. However, Dingman discloses conversion from text to a number format indicating at least one of integer places, a decimal point, and decimal places (column 16, line 60- column 17, line 20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Dingman with Davis, since it would have allowed a user to perform calculations using numbers converted from text (Dingman: column 16, line 60- column 17, line 20).

As per dependent claim 10, Davis discloses wherein the sequence of conversion code for converting the text representation of the number into the numeric representation of the number comprises an assignment statement (column 9, lines 4062; column 10, lines 7-22; column 15, lines 41-52: Here, text elements are mapped and converted into a number).

As per dependent claim 11, Davis discloses wherein the mapping of the description of the number's format to the converter comprises mapping the description of the number's format to an index which is used to transfer control to the converter corresponding to the description of the number's format (column 7, lines 18-47 and column 8, line 16-51: Here, based upon the mapping, the appropriate converter is identified. For example, if Roman Numerals are used, the TUnicode variable is set to kRoman instead of the default value of kArabic. Based upon the setting of the TUnicode value, the text is converted to numeric values)

As per dependent claim 12, Davis discloses wherein, if the text representation of the number does not convert into the description of the numbers format, then not executing the subsequent mapping and converting steps (column 5, lines 48-55).

As per dependent claim 19, Davis discloses determining whether the index comprises a valid index, wherein the mapping of the description of the number's format to the convertor comprises using the index to determine the convertor corresponding to the description of the number's format (column 5, lines 48-55; column 7, lines 18-47; column 8, lines 16-51).

As per dependent claim 20, Davis discloses returning an error indicating that no conversion was performed in response to determining that the index does not comprise a valid index (column 5, lines 48-55).

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis and Dingman, and further in view of Turpin et al. (US 5608898, patented 4 March 1997, hereafter Turpin).

As per dependent claim 14, Davis discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Davis fails to specifically disclose wherein the number's format is a picture string. However, Turpin discloses use of a picture string as a number format (column 10, lines 11-16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Turpin with Davis, since it would have allowed a user to convert from text data to a picture string.

7. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis and Dingman, and further in view of Omori (US 2004/0086861, filed 16 October 2002).

As per dependent claim 15, Davis discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Davis further discloses wherein the number is converted into a description of the number's format by a translation instruction (column 8, lines 16-51). However, Davis fails to specifically disclose wherein the translation uses a translation table. However, Omori discloses use of a translation

table for translations (paragraph 0166). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Omori with Davis, since it would have allowed for more efficient translation by looking up the appropriate translation in a translation table.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 7-12 and 19-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KYLE R. STORK whose telephone number is (571)272-4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kyle Stork/

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krs